



# The CAPITOL HILL MONITOR

SEPTEMBER 1993

## DELAWARE + DIGITAL + MOTOROLA TH&S)?

BY ALAN HENNEY

In a few days the State of Delaware is expected to sign a contract with Motorola to install a statewide **digital** trunked radio system for all radio-equipped state agencies. Most fire departments, county and municipal governments plan to join the system as well. This comes as quite a shock, considering that in 1981 the Delaware State Police used only two frequencies (44.86 and 45.02) statewide. General Electric, who says the contract specifications favored Motorola, didn't bid on the system.

Delaware wasn't the first state to have the craving for a digital trunked system. Earlier this year, says an article in a recent Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers (APCO) Bulletin, a Florida Highway Patrol officer from Troop E successfully communicated with his headquarters in Miami using Florida's experimental digital trunked radio system.

This event, says APCO and the State of Florida, marked the first time anywhere in the world that law enforcement communications occurred over a digital 800 MHz trunked simulcast radio system. Florida's system, the only such system known to exist, is being tested by five state law enforcement agencies. All of which hope to be on the system by the time you read this article.

Glenn Mayne, director of Florida's Division of Communications, told APCO that "We are very optimistic the system will work as designed and we anticipate a recommendation to implement it statewide in our January 1994 report."

Assuming Delaware's contract with Motorola (the only bidder) goes as planned, Delaware will operate the second digital public safety trunked radio system! Within weeks after signing the contract, the first phase requires Motorola to rapidly install the system in New Castle County. The project will take five to seven years to complete at a cost of around \$30 million.

Most state radio systems presently in use will be interfaced with the trunked system indefinitely. Motorola will install the trunked system in Kent and then Sussex counties only after completing the installation in New Castle County.

FDMA (frequency division multiple access), under APCO Project 16 guidelines, was selected as Delaware's systemwide digital format. The radios will have analog capability as well. Motorola is expected to supply the state with the recently introduced Flashport-series radios, which include the new digital Saber radios. If the digital format wasn't enough to thwart scanner enthusiasts, the state requires all two-way radios to be capable of encryption.

The frequencies for Delaware's digital trunked system were allocated in accordance with Region 28 of the Public Safety National Plan. The Region 28 plan makes available 10 frequency pairs in each of Delaware's three counties, in addition to the five national mutual aid channels (all from the 866 to 869 MHz band). New Castle County, however, will likely receive an additional six to 10 channels.

Motorola provided the state with several Flashport radios on simplex frequencies for evaluation, even before signing the contract. Much to my surprise, the speed of

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FDMA transmissions when heard over an FM receiver sound slower than encryption formats, such as DES, which we're accustomed to hearing. Motorola is reportedly having difficulties perfecting the digital format used in its new radios.

Should this digital trunked system be successful, it will radically change the future of scanning. Since no FDMA scanner exists, at least not yet, we will not list the frequencies. Please contact Alan for a list of frequencies or additional details.

## **SUSSEX COUNTY ADDS NEW FIRE FREQUENCIES**

While Delaware's telecommunications managers anxiously await the digital trunked system, volunteer fire departments add temporary patches to existing radio systems. While no one knows how long Motorola will take to install the trunked system, volunteer fire departments are doing their best to relieve congestion on 33.78, the statewide dispatch frequency. Since most Delaware fire departments use 33.78 for fire dispatching and often as the primary operations channel, congestion has been worsening over the years.

So, after dispatching fire and EMS units on 33.78 in Sussex County, the EOC now frequently switches responding apparatus to one of three new 33 MHz channels, or, for EMS calls only, to Med 9 or Med 10. Because of heavy radio traffic from New Jersey, use of the current F2, 33.86, will eventually be discontinued, at least by the EOC. Some fire departments, however, will likely retain the frequency.

Other temporary improvements include: a DTMF signaling system on 154.205 which replaced the Motorola Intrac siren controller on 155.88; the redesignation of Med 9 and 10 as EMS dispatch and operations channels for west and east Sussex County; and a leased trunked system for administrative communications by Sussex County paramedics. Only the Med channels have CTCSS (192.8 Hz).

**New and Old Sussex County, Delaware FD/EMS Channels**

033.7800 s F1 Statewide Dispatch  
033.9600 s F2 East County  
033.9200 s F3 Central County  
033.7200 s F4 West County  
033.8600 s Former Countywide F2  
033.6800 s State Fire Marshal (statewide)  
154.2050 s Fire Siren Control (DTMF)  
155.8800 s Former Fire Siren Control (Intrac)  
462.9500 r Med 9 West County EMS  
462.9750 r Med 10 East County EMS  
856.0875 r Paramedics (leased trunked)  
857.0875 r Paramedics (leased trunked)  
858.0875 r Paramedics (leased trunked)  
859.0875 r Paramedics (leased trunked)  
860.0875 r Paramedics (leased trunked)

## **EASTERN SHORE VFDs AND CROSSBAND REPEATERS**

by Alan Henney

After getting my first scanner I frequently visited the Rehoboth Beach firehouse, Station 86, while on vacation. When in the firehouse I'd marvel at the excellent reception brought in by the station's finely tuned transceiver with its large antenna tower. Even on bad days fire stations from New Castle County, Delaware; Ocean County, New Jersey and numerous Pennsylvania areas came in on a regular basis. Back then I could only dream of similar reception on my four-channel Radio Shack crystal scanner.

Now, while in Rehoboth, I no longer go to the firehouse merely to monitor the station's radio -- that is, not since the volunteers installed a crossband repeater system!

During the last few years Eastern Shore fire departments have been implementing some unusual radio systems. Vehicular repeater systems have been common with public safety for years. Now that the FCC has eased restrictions on low-band base station repeaters, fire departments have taken the next step and installed high-power crossband base stations with extensive antenna systems. A crossband repeater transmits signals received on one band onto another band, say from UHF to VHF low band, and vice-versa. Here is a close look at crossband repeaters implemented by Eastern Shore fire departments.

### **Bethany Beach, Delaware, Station 70 (460.6)**

Bethany Beach VFD installed the newest crossband repeater system earlier this summer (no license yet in Police Call)! Bethany VFD installed a multi-channel crossband repeater on 460.6 which is still not fully implemented.

The Bethany system crossband-repeats as many as three low-band channels with 460.6. Different CTCSS tones used on the UHF repeater select the desired low-band channel. Seven CTCSS tones, 67.0, 77.0, 88.5, 103.5, 123.0, 146.2 and 192.8 Hz, have been selected. Currently 67.0 Hz interfaces with 33.96 (east county), 77.0 Hz interfaces with 33.56 (Bethany's private channel) and 88.5 Hz interfaces with 33.92 (central county). Some CTCSS frequencies will be reserved for internal communications within the UHF repeater system, 460.6 [192.8] as channel 5 and 460.575 [023] as channel 7, both unit to unit.

From the firehouse any low-band channel can be selected (or deselected) and reassigned to any other UHF channel. This leads to confusion for scanner listeners (and firemen too) since UHF channel 2 may be interfaced with 33.78 on Monday and then with 33.96 on Tuesday. Other low-band channels, also selected at the firehouse, can be transmitted onto 460.6, but with no talk-back capability.



The Bethany system regularly retransmits Ocean City's primary fire channel, 46.36. This is marvelous since you can be anywhere within radio range of Bethany Beach and receive fire trucks from Ocean City! Other low-band channels (such as 33.78 and perhaps 33.72 and 33.86) are interfaced with the system as needed. As an important note, all low-band radio traffic transmitted onto the 460.6 system currently comes across with a CTCSS of 192.8 Hz. Radios on the UHF system also have med channel capability.

#### **Blades, Delaware, Station 71 (154.4)**

This is probably the Eastern Shore's best known system. We have yet, however, to verify that this system has talk-back capability. Not only is this the Eastern Shore's best known system, but it's probably the most useful one for listeners back on the Western Shore. Since Blades is in Southwest Delaware, 154.4 can often be received in the Washington and Baltimore areas -- especially during the summer skip.

154.4 repeats several Delaware (at least 33.78, 33.86, 33.92 and 33.96), Wicomico County (33.98) and Caroline County (33.7) fire channels. Additional low-band frequencies are also retransmitted.

#### **Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, Station 86 (453.3)**

Rehoboth's system crossband-repeats 33.78 and 453.3, with a DCS of 023 on the UHF system. Reception is excellent, with distant stations from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and upstate Delaware coming in on a regular basis. Other RBFD channels include 453.25, 453.65 and 452.375.

#### **Milford (Carlisle), Delaware, Station 42 (460.625)**

The Carlisle VFD in Milford has a crossband repeater system which crossband-repeats 33.78 and 460.625. This repeater always transmits without CTCSS. The repeater receives two CTCSS tones, 107.2 Hz, used to gain access to 33.78, and 100.0 Hz, used for internal communications on the UHF system.

#### **Talleyville, Delaware, Station 25 (460.6)**

This system crossband-repeats 33.78 and 460.6 with a CTCSS of 179.9 Hz. Listeners north of Baltimore may find this repeater an easy catch.

#### **Salisbury and Wicomico County, Maryland (154.385)**

The Salisbury fire department repeats 33.98 onto

154.385 with a DCS of 025 on the high-band repeater. Now you can hear Wicomico fire apparatus almost anywhere on the Eastern Shore! The City of Salisbury recently added several high-band channels, some of which the city fire department does, or will, use. Try 153.875, 155.895 (153.785 input), 155.925 (158.865 input) and 155.985. 155.895 [025] is Salisbury primary FD operations. The Salisbury base simulcasts on 33.98, 154.385 and 155.895.

Early last summer fire buff Dave Statter reported hearing fire dispatches simulcast on 154.325 from 33.78. This is likely Wicomico County since Wicomico is the only Eastern Shore licensee on 154.325. Dave also heard a similar system on 154.415, which might be the Delmar VFD, Station 74. Both systems, however, appear to be inactive this summer.

\* \* \*

#### **ONBOARD THE CAPE MAY-LEWES FERRY**

Delaware and New Jersey chartered the Delaware River & Bay Authority (DRBA) to operate all crossings of the Delaware River and Bay. This includes the Cape May-Lewes Ferry and the Delaware Memorial Bridge. With the exception of the marine channels, the same radio frequencies are employed by both facilities.

Ferry service started in 1964 when the authority purchased several ferry boats from the Chesapeake Bay & Tunnel District. Today the authority operates a fleet of five motor vessels, the Twin Capes, Cape Henlopen, Cape May, Delaware and the New Jersey.

Each ferry, which holds as many as 100 vehicles and 800 passengers, makes the 17-mile trip across the Delaware Bay in 70 minutes. The ferry handles more than 300,000 vehicles and one million passengers each year. Ferry service operates year-round from 6:20 a.m. to 7:40 p.m., with additional hours during summer months. The ferry makes a minimum of five round trips each day during the winter season, with up to 21 round trips during the summer.

#### **Delaware River & Bay Authority**

151.070 s Authority Maintenance  
155.310 s Authority Police  
156.350 s Marine Ch.7 (ferryboat primary)  
156.500 s Marine Ch.10 (ferryboat to ferryboat chit-chat)  
156.650 s Marine Ch.13 (navigational)  
156.700 s Marine Ch.14 (Delaware Pilot)

DRBA police, who use a slightly modified version of the Delaware State Police 10 code, identify on the DSP radio as units in the 925 series. DRBA police recently purchased General Electric M-PD series portable radios. Besides DRBA channels, these GE radios include the



primary channels used by other law enforcement agencies who patrol areas near the ferry terminals or the memorial bridge.

During a recent trip on the ferry I was able to jot-down most of the channels displayed on an DRBA officer's MP-D LCD. Unfortunately I missed a couple channels for New Jersey police departments. Here are the channels I copied which are in addition to those listed above: Lewes police (155.01), Lower Township police (155.49), New Castle County police (156.165), DSP SusCom (154.755), Delaware's SWEN (154.86), New Jersey's SPEN (153.785) and NLEEF (155.475).

The Delaware River handles more commerce than any other river except for the Mississippi. For this reason ferryboats must maintain careful contact with other vessels who use the waterway. Besides marine channels 7 and 16, ferryboats frequently monitor marine channels 10, 13 and 14 for coordination purposes. DRBA radios transmit using the same CTCSS on the marine channels and on the DRBA frequencies (141.3 Hz). Ferryboat captains recently got access to the authority's maintenance channel, 151.07, which they use for what often sounds like "private" conversations. 151.07 is assuming the role of 156.35.

DRBA installed an on-line ticket system at both ferry terminals on 464.5 (this frequency is also active within the ferry). In addition, the DRBA holds licenses for three low-power allocations, 453.0375, 453.9625 and 458.9625 (exact application unknown, but likely a similar data system).

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### **OCDETF: WHAT IS IT?**

OCDETF (pronounced oh-see-depth), a term which entered the law enforcement vocabulary some years ago, initially in the south Florida area, refers to a formal task force of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as federal prosecutors. The mission of OCDETF is to identify, investigate and to prosecute high-level members of drug-trafficking enterprises and to destroy their criminal activities. OCDE task forces have been successful in combating some drug and drug-related violent crimes committed by criminal organizations.

OCDETF task forces operate in 13 regions of the United States and are centrally managed through 13 cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Saint Louis, San Diego and San Francisco.

The investigated criminal organizations are responsible for a number of crimes, such as, international drug trafficking, money laundering, homicide, kidnaping, extortion, prostitution, gambling, weapons smuggling, insurance fraud and other illicit racketeering activities. The OCDETF generally targets notorious criminal organiza-

tions throughout the nation.

The OCDETF program is a consensus-based approach which permits wide flexibility for the participating agencies in making operational decisions. Administrative, records management, operational support and funding matters, however, are controlled by the administrative staff of the OCDETF Executive Office. Agencies participating in the OCDETF program are reimbursed according to the extent of their involvement by a single appropriation that is administered by the Department of Justice.

In fiscal year 1992, for example, the FBI received \$97.2 million. The 1993 funding level is projected to increase to \$110.8 million since the FBI dedicated 94 more agents to the OCDETF program, for a total of 726 agents.

To facilitate inter-agency coordination, the Justice Department designated three frequencies for OCDETF operations. Many radios used by federal law enforcement agencies can operate on these common inter-agency frequencies. Note, 164.55 and 168.8625 are actually Coast Guard allocations.

164.5500 r Repeater and Simplex  
168.8625 i Input to 164.55 (where a repeater exists)  
166.4625 s Treasury Common

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### **NEWSSCAN**

**BY BRENT BAKER**

**Squad's Top Computers.** An early July Associated Press story on the Arlington County Police use of "lap top" computers appeared in the Journal and Washington Times and prompted a story on cable's NewsChannel 8. Arlington is testing the use of lap top computers to file crime reports. With customized software, the computers allow officers to use a pen-like pointer to "Fill in the type of crime, items stolen, a description of victim and attacker, and other information from a menu of programmed options."

Describing how one female officer uses the system, the AP reporter wrote, she "uses a keyboard to type in the last few details, then takes the pen and signs her name directly onto the screen." At the end of the shift, "an officer plugs the device into a larger computer at headquarters, and the day's reports are automatically loaded into the department's files." The computers with special software cost \$4,420 each.

**Inside MPD's 9-1-1 Center.** "Cool air flows 24 hours a day onto the sixth floor of the Metropolitan Police Department headquarters, but John Gales sweats. He works in the hot seat." reads the lead of a short July 12 Washington Times article which featured an interview with John Gales and several other MPD 9-1-1 dispatchers. The brief article, which emphasized the positive aspects of the Communications Division, discussed the responsibilities and pressures which the dispatchers face.



Falls Church Police Start Bicycle Patrol. The Friends of W&OD Trail organization presented a \$1,000 bicycle to Falls Church police officer Bruce Taylor to assist him with patrolling the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority's W&OD trail. Falls Church, says the Journal, joins Vienna, Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax County in the use of bicycle patrols. The District also operates bicycle patrols in some of the city's most crime-plagued neighborhoods.

Manassas Horse Patrol May Be Put Out to Pasture. Mounted patrols at Manassas National Battlefield may become a thing of the past as park officials look for ways to save money says a Washington Post article. Nine horse patrols, seven less than during the mid-1980s, cover the battlefield's 5,000 acres at a cost of \$59,000 each year.

"In recent years," the Post says, "parts of the park have often been closed for security reasons as high-ranking officials rode along battlefield trails. Former Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife were regular riders at the park, as was former Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan. The US Park Police, which had once boarded their horses at the stables for rest periods, stopped that practice three years ago when police learned that the horses were being ridden by government officials." A six-person committee will decide the fate of the battlefield's horse patrol.

Fairfax County May Place Paramedics in Every Firehouse. Articles appearing in both the Washington Times and Washington Post discuss a proposal which would put paramedics into the 14 county fire stations that currently do not have paramedics. "The plan, which is expected to be carried out at no additional cost to the taxpayers," notes the Times, reduces the staffing of the current 18 medic units from three to two paramedics.

The extra paramedics would then staff what are now ambulances at stations without medic units and would hopefully achieve the plan's goal of a six-minute countywide response time. "Fire departments are finding more and more we're doing emergency medical and life safety, and fire calls have come down," Deputy Fire Chief Edward Stinnette told the Post. Fairfax County responds to 40,000 EMS incidents each year, compared with 15,000 fire calls.

Chief Says Montgomery County Needs More Cops. "We don't have enough officers to staff the beats," Montgomery County Police Chief Clarence Edwards told the Washington Post, in regard to a rape case in which police didn't arrive for 12 minutes after receiving the first call for help. Countywide, the Post notes, "the average response time to emergency calls last year was 5.06 minutes. However, longer average response times were recorded in nearly half of the county's 43 police beats last year, according to the department."

Many beats experienced average response times last year of more than eight minutes. The solution: Edwards says the county must hire a minimum of 60 more officers. In 1980, the Post states, the department had 775 sworn officers. Today there are 857, including 56 new officers in

training. In 1992, the Post notes, MPD said its average response time to emergency calls was 5.2 minutes while PGPD's was 8.6 minutes. Fairfax County's was 6.2 in 1991. The average emergency response time recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police is five minutes.

Thanks to Ken Fowler who also contributed articles to this month's NewsScan. Please send Alan an SASE for a full copy of any NewsScan article. Readers are urged to submit similar articles which might be of interest. Please mail or fax a copy, or merely provide the name, date and article topic for well-known publications.

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## **BITS & PIECES**

### **New Uniden Scanners**

John Scott says he purchased Uniden's BC890XLT from Grove in July. So far John notes the radio "works great" and is similar to the BC760 in sensitivity and "seems prone to a lot of off-frequency interference and intermod." The BC890XLT has a few new features which require getting used to, John discovered, such as the 200/300 MHz frequencies, multiple-priority channels and the quick scanning rate. The delay operates for the entire radio and not for individual channels, as it does in other Bearcat scanners.

The mobile mounting equipment is optional. John says the radio is as "large as four BC760s." John has backordered the CTCSS board for the BC890XLT and says his CSI CD-1 (CTCSS decoder) works through the external speaker jack, unlike his BC760 which required internal connections.

UPDATE: John Scott says "the more I use the BC890, the less I care for it. This radio has more intermod, interference and image frequencies on almost every frequency I program into this radio than any other Bearcat I have owned. The best thing about the radio is the CTCSS tone board..." John uses a rubber ducky on the BC2500 and a discone roof antenna on the BC890.

Charlie Bowman purchased the long-awaited Uniden BC2500XLT portable scanner from Communications Electronics. Charlie says Uniden still has to work-out some bugs. Using the BC2500XLT to scan frequencies in the VHF high band, Charlie warns, is impractical while in an urban environment because of the almost constant intermod. Additionally, Charlie says, the battery lasts only between two and three hours.

### **Eagle Joins Forces With MSP**

The US Park Police Med-Evac Division, states the June/July Maryland EMS Newsletter, has essentially become the "Ninth Section" in Maryland's med-evac fleet. As of May 1, US Park Police and MSP have agreed to be



dispatched through SYSCOM for from-the-scene med-evac missions. Therefore, the closest helicopter, whether it is an MSP Trooper or the USPP Eagle, will be dispatched directly from SYSCOM and only from SYSCOM for any from-the-scene med-evac mission.

The newsletter did not specify what "from-the-scene" means, but I assume it's when the helicopter is not at the hangar. SYSCOM routinely communicates with med-evac helicopters on 44.74 (with a CTCSS of 110.9 Hz). The Maryland EMS Newsletter is an excellent publication, distributed free by MIEMSS. For subscriptions write: MIEMSS, 636 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201-1528.

### **Free RF Posters From Motorola!**

The same company which sells \$3,000 Saber radios will send you a free poster of the radio spectrum (10 KHz 4 GHz)! Call 1-800-441-2447 and ask for the RF Chart.

### **FOR SALE**

Baltimore City Fire Inspector Chuck Hutchinson has for sale a Regency Turbo 2, 75-channel mobile/base programmable scanner (also receives aircraft and 800 MHz) in "mint condition" with all accessories for \$125. Chuck also is selling a Motorola mobile vehicle adapter (convertacom) for Motorola P200/HT600 portable radios with all accessories with an asking price of \$300. Contact Chuck for details (410-442-8762).

### **CHM'S SCANNER/SHORTWAVE NET GETS CO-HOST**

Ken Fowler, Frequency Forum's co-sysop, who has single-handedly run the CHM net since its inception, recently found someone to help him host the net. Jeff, KD4VZN, has volunteered. Ken says he would appreciate more volunteers. The CHM net is a perfect forum for on-line discussion of shortwave/scanner-related topics. As a reminder, the CHM net meets on the first and third Monday of each month on 146.91 MHz. If you are an amateur radio operator, Ken encourages you to join the discussions. Scanner listeners will also find the net of interest. A special thanks to Ken and Jeff for their dedication!

### **NEXT CHM MEETING DATE**

The next CHM meeting is scheduled for Saturday, October 16 from 1 to 4 p.m. at the District's Takoma library, 416 Cedar Street, NW. We plan to have a couple guest speakers on hand. The Takoma Library is in a safe and quiet NW Washington residential neighborhood, near the Takoma Metro station. Library staff assure us plenty of parking is available on the street during weekends. Please note, this is NOT the City of Takoma Park library!

In other news, four members have expressed interest in serving on a CHM board to create club bylaws. If you're interested in serving, please contact Alan to be notified of related activities.

### **OTHER IMPORTANT DATES**

Assuming the Statue of Freedom restoration goes as planned, the statue will return to the Capitol dome probably in the early morning hours of Oct. 2. Keep the frequencies handy which were printed in last month's newsletter.

Professional Law Enforcement Services & Equipment will sponsor the annual "Cruiser Competition" during October at its store at 4551 Rhode Island Ave in Brentwood, Md. Date and time to be announced. Call 301-779-6919 for details.

Please address all correspondence to Alan. We encourage readers to submit material and to write articles which relate to the hobby. All submissions are subject to editing. When submitting material please make certain we have your phone number should we have any questions. We welcome frequency and visitor requests, but kindly include a SASE.

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The Capitol Hill Monitor is the non-profit monthly newsletter of the Capitol Hill Monitors. The newsletter keeps scanner enthusiasts abreast of local meetings, frequency profiles and other topics of interest. Dues (which includes 12 issues) are \$8. Kindly make checks payable to Alan Henney.

### **Meeting Coordinators:**

Mike Peyton, Maryland Coordinator (703-902-6241)  
Ken Fowler, Virginia Coordinator (703-385-2165)

### **Capitol Hill Monitor's Scanner/Shortwave Net:**

Listen for the CHM net, hosted by Ken Fowler, at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month on 146.91 MHz.

### **Frequency Forum Computer Bulletin Board:**

We encourage computer users to log onto Jack Anderson's Frequency Forum computer BBS at 703-207-9622 (8-N-1). Frequency Forum is the official electronic gathering place for readers of the Capitol Hill Monitor!



Fire Marshall

**Phone 934-9235**

10-1	Situation under control	10-23	Direct traffic at _____	10-40	Officer in trouble	10-61	Property check	10-83	Head, Face & Neck injury
10-2	Arriving at scene	10-24	Send assistance to scene	10-41	Checking MV or Pedestrian at location	10-62	Clear on proper check	10-84	Seizure
10-3	Go ahead with message	10-24A	Assist _____ at _____			10-63	Advise where _____ can be contacted	10-85	Convulsions
10-4	OK, received message	10-25	E. T. A.	10-42	Clear on check	10-64	Special Unit operating in area	10-86	Drowning
10-5	Relay	10-26	Advise operator's number of _____	10-42A	Arrest	10-65	Attempting warrant at _____	10-87	Police action
10-6	Busy	10-26A	Record of violations/traffic	10-42R	Reprimand	10-66	Radio Tower lights checked		
10-7	Out of Service	10-26B	Record of violations criminal	10-42CPC	Crime Prevention Check	10-67	Permission to transmit car to car	10-88	Overdose
	(Not available by radio)	10-27	Notify appropriate Police Agency	10-43	Wrecker needed	10-68	Meet Officer _____ at _____	10-89	Burns
10-8	In service	10-28	Registration information	10-44	Ambulance needed	10-69	Enroute to _____	10-90	Possible cardiac arrest (external heart massage)
10-9	(Available by radio)	10-29	Check for wanted	10-45	Rescue equipment needed	10-70	Report to _____		
10-10	Repeat message	10-29N	Negative on-wanted	10-46	Fire apparatus needed for washdown	10-71	Alert for Major Emergency	10-91	D. O. A.
10-11	Accident PD, Pl. H&R	10-29P	Positive on wanted			10-72	Mobilize for Major Emergency	18-92	Possible Internal Injury
	Second Fire Alarm received in district	10-30	Does not conform to rules & regulations	10-47	Dispatch tank truck	10-73	Report to Marshalling Area		
10-12	Request assistance at head-quarters or fire station	10-31	Meet complainant at _____	10-48	Alarm at location	10-74	Supplement committed personnel & equipment	10-93	Fractured limb
10-13	Weather & Road Conditions	10-32	Complaint (to be suffixed alphabetically)	10-49	Civil Disturbance — Police Action Required	10-75	Activate scrambler	10-94	Miscarriage
10-14	Convey or escort	10-33	Parking violations	10-50	Contact Medical Examiner	10-75A	Deactivate scrambler	10-95	Emergency maternity
10-15	Prisoner in custody	10-33A	Disabled vehicle (location)	10-51	Notify Fire Marshal	10-76		10-96	Have oxygen ready
10-16	Pick up prisoner at _____	10-34	Prepare to make copy	10-52	Permission to leave sector	10-77		10-97	Severe bleeding
10-17	Meal stop or Send coffee & sandwiches to scene	10-35	Confidential information	10-53	Obstruction in roadway	10-78		10-98	Stroke victim
		10-36	Time check	10-54	Road blocked or closed at _____		From 79 to 99 Precede With "POSSIBLE"	10-99	Heart Attack
10-18	Complete assignment ASAP	10-37	Advise Magistrate's Court open?	10-55	Pick up _____	10-79	Routine — Nonemergency transport	10-100	Clear the Air
10-19	Return to _____	10-37N	Not open	10-56	School crossing assignment				
10-20	Location	10-38	Magistrate available?	10-57	Bomb threat	10-80	Spinal Injury		
10-21	Contact by telephone	10-38N	Not available	10-58	Traffic light not functioning	10-81	Mental Patient		
10-22	Disregard	10-39	Use caution	10-60	Contact C. I. Division	10-82	Communicable disease		



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[REDACTED]